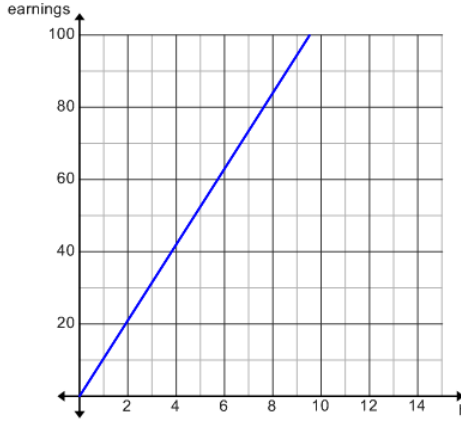
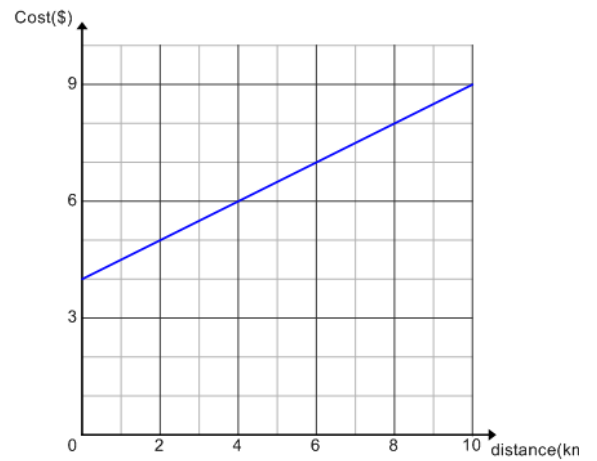


| | |
|---|---|
| <p>Term:</p> <h1 style="text-align: center;">Direct Variation</h1> | <p>Visual Representation:</p>  |
| <p>Definition:</p> <p>When one quantity is a constant multiple of another quantity. The graph that represents direct variation is a straight line that passes through the origin.</p> | <p>Association:</p> <p>hourly pay</p> <p>constant speed</p> |

Term:

Partial Variation

Visual Representation:



Definition:

When one quantity equals a fixed value plus a constant multiple of another quantity. The graph is a straight line that does NOT pass through the origin.

Association:

MFM 1PI - Linear Relations
Lesson 5 - Changing Conditions

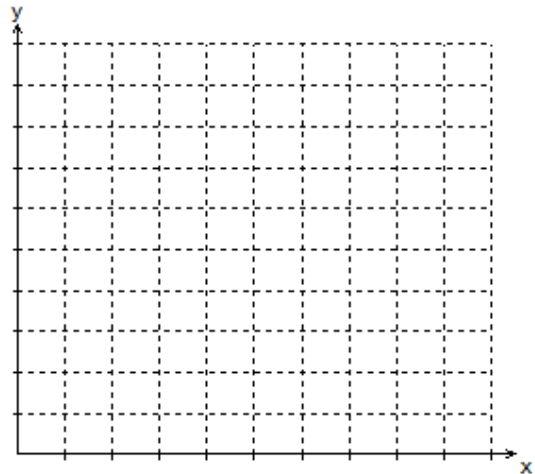
What happens when one or more of the conditions change?

Example:

The cost to rent a moving van for a day is \$25 plus \$0.50 for each kilometre driven.

- a) Make a table of rental costs for distances driven up to 50 km.
- b) Graph the data.
- c) Write an equation to determine the total rental cost, C dollars, when d kilometres are driven.
- d) Describe how the graph and equation will change if the initial rental fee is increased by \$15. Graph the new situation on the same graph.

| Distance driven (km) | Rental cost (\$) |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 0 | |
| 10 | |
| 20 | |
| 30 | |
| 40 | |
| 50 | |



- c) This is a _____ variation situation.
The rule for the cost is:

- d) If the rental fee is increased by \$15, ...